

The Herald of Freedom: An Independent Family Newspaper, Devoted to Humanity and the Interests of Kansas.

The Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor.

Lawrence, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1855.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,
ANDREW H. REEDER.

Gov. Shannon.

We stated in the last number of the *HERALD OF FREEDOM*, that Gov. Shannon had passed this place the day previous, and had gone to Leavenworth, not conceding to call at Lawrence, the oldest and most important settlement in the Territory, as well as the most populous. By some means it was reported that the Governor would return on Saturday, and pay us a visit on his return trip to the Shawnee Mission, where it is understood his headquarters are established. The people determined on giving him a public reception, and appointed a committee of fifteen to make necessary arrangements.

In the afternoon the masses from the country began to assemble, and by evening there was a very large collection in our streets, waiting with anxiety the Governor's arrival. About four o'clock P. M. it was reported he had arrived. The crowd made their way to the Cincinnati House, where he stopped, to extend to him an enthusiastic greeting, each one determined to do his best towards making the Governor feel himself at home while in Lawrence. His apparent slight in passing the place the day previous, without deigning to notice the town, was forgotten, as was the fact that he accepted of a public reception from the invaders of Kansas, while in Missouri, on his way to the Territory. It had been represented that Gov. Shannon, while addressing the people of Westport, declared that every law, whether right or wrong, enacted by the late Missouri Legislature, should be enforced to the letter, and that he had expressed a desire to see the institutions of Missouri extended over Kansas. It was not natural that those who were to be influenced by such remarks, should here from the Governor's own lips whether he had thus disgraced his official position—they wished for a confirmation or denial of the rumor, and congratulated themselves that the time had come when the line of policy marked out by the new administration should be submitted to the public.

The committee, with Hon. J. H. LANE as chairman, called upon the Governor at his room. The committee were several introduced by Mr. Lane, who was an associate of Gov. S.'s in Congress. After the ceremonies, the Colonel informed the Governor of the object of the visit, and the desire of the people to address him, and to listen to a response from his Excellency. The Governor replied that "circumstances had placed it out of his power to comply with the request."—Col. L. assured him that the entire time consumed would embrace but a few minutes; that as the Governor had expressed a desire to go to Franklin, three miles distant, that night, if his party desired they might go on, and he—the Colonel—would carry him down in his own carriage that evening, or in time to regain his party in the morning, if he preferred.—Gov. Shannon peremptorily declined the honors, but promised to return on the 23d of October, when he should visit Leavenworth again on the occasion of a sale of city lots.

These facts became known to the masses, several hundred of whom were collected in front and around the Hotel, and produced a decided impression. Many felt indignant that the Governor should refuse this mark of honor at their hands. They recalled to recollection the pleasant time they had a year previous, when Gov. REEDER first called upon them, and accepted a pioneer dinner at their hands, and contrasted the kindness and urbanity of the one with the coldness and incivility of the other.

As Gov. SHANNON entered his carriage and cracked his whip to depart, we were joined to observe that several persons, joined by a few boys, commenced growling rather loudly, which was restrained with great difficulty by the more cool and sedate. No circumstance can occur when such indignities will be justified to ward a public officer. Our citizens felt that Gov. Shannon had grossly insulted them, as well as the people of the Territory at large, in accepting a public demonstration from an adjoining State, and refusing to the hands of those he was sent to govern; but this was no excuse for the outrage, and can hardly be offered as a palliation.

Governor S. drove to Franklin that night, and on the day following, Sunday, made his way to the Mission, accompanied by his honor Rev. Thomas Johnson, late Speaker, and we believe Chaplain of the Council, and who joined in a memorial praying for Gov. REEDER's removal from office, urging as one of the principal reasons that Gov. R. caused labor to be done upon the public building at Pawnee, on the Sabbath, in order to fit it for the accommodation of the Legislative Assembly, which he had convened at that point.

We trust Gov. SHANNON will return to this place on the 23d of October, and will then be satisfied that if his former reception was not as cordial as he had reason to expect, that the fault was partially his in rejecting the hospitalities so generously tendered to him. We trust too, that our people will convince him that however much cause they may have had for unpopularity, it was not the intention to insult the Governor of Kansas; that on the contrary, it was only designed for the *Demonstration*, who had

mistaken public opinion in Missouri for settled convictions in Kansas, and who

"But the people here are not so easily deceived."

That truth might follow following.

Interesting Correspondence.

The following letter was received from the post-master at Atchison, K. T., on the 15th inst. It has never been our fortune, prior to this, to receive a document so highly interesting from a public officer, and we commend it to the consideration of Postmaster-General Campbell, as a communication worthy his attention, and trust he will place it on file in the Department as a gem of the kind. Mr. Kelley is a partner of B. F. Stringfellow, and associate editor in the publication of the *Squatter Sovereign*.

Postoffice, Atchison, K. T.,
September 7, 1855.

Mr. G. W. BROWN, Publisher of the *Herald of Freedom*—Sir:—By this mail I return you five copies of your paper without any inscription thereon. As there is a law now in force in this Territory prohibiting the circulation of incendiary publications, I most respectfully decline giving them a circulation. You will confer a favor by keeping your ration and corrupt effusions from tainting the pure air of this portion of the Territory.

Two numbers of the *Herald of Freedom* are taken at this office, and I have distributed them in their respective boxes, and shall continue to do so until I get "legal advice."

Hoping you will comply with my request, I remain your obedient servant,
ROBERT S. KELLEY.

P. M., Atchison, K. T.

All the papers returned were variously inscribed. On one side of all was written, "Sent back from Atchison, K. T." "Refused." "Refused." On the opposite side of some was written "Refused," on another, "Refused to circulate," and on another, "Refused." Necessity may bring me to crime, but while I draw a breath I cannot be induced to lend a hand to a measure I know to be suicidal to the interests of the South. I cannot and WILL NOT circulate this libel.

We have preserved all the marks of the Postmaster, and added none. To circulate the *HERALD OF FREEDOM*, according to Postmaster Kelley, is "suicidal to the interests of the South." We thank him for his compliment, and are truly glad to learn that our humble efforts in publishing a paper is fraught with such consequences as to make an impression upon the institutions of the South if circulated. In view of these facts we ask our friends in the East to aid us with means to "circulate" the *Herald*. We are honest in the belief that it is doing as much to advance the cause of freedom as any instrumentality now claiming public favor, and as such we appeal to the anti-slavery public for pecuniary encouragement.

But to the Postmaster. We have submitted Mr. Kelley's letter, also the inscription on the wrapper of the returned papers, and the paper itself to the consideration of Postmaster-General CAMPBELL. If he allows his officials to decide what matter is "incendiary," there is an end to the freedom of the press in Kansas as not in America.

We have written a statement of facts to Mr. CAMPBELL, and preserved a copy for publication, which we shall give to the public as soon as we get his reply.—The question is an important one to the Press, and as such we shall expect them to speak freely upon the subject.

The papers having no "inscription" upon them were tied up in a bundle, and directed to a subscriber at Atchison who had ordered six copies for that week. On the outside copy the subscriber's name and postoffice address was legibly written.

Prepared to Prove It.

The Leavenworth *Herald*, in its last issue, denies that a proposition has been entertained by pro-slavery men to annex the Platte Purchase to Kansas. The editor may make such denials till doomsday if he chooses, but we have facts in our possession which prove our assertion to the letter. It is an easy matter to convert a fact by meeting it with an unqualified denial, but it is difficult to meet it with facts and figures. We have asserted that the proposition was considered by members of the Missouri Legislature, at its last session, and that it was deferred to its adjourned session in November for final action. In the meantime it was expected that the Kansas branch of the Missouri Legislature would act upon the subject, and make overtures for the re-annexation of the Platte Purchase—not County, as many papers have erroneously stated—to the new Territory.

Whether any action was taken upon the subject by the "Barons" we are not informed, and probably shall not be, unless the matter shall find its way to Congress; for it is presumed each body will set with closed doors while such important negotiations are going on.

Subscriptions Expired.

Subscribers whose subscriptions commenced with the 1st of April, of which there were a large number, who paid for six months only, will bear in mind that their papers will be stopped with the next number; also those who paid for but nine months, commencing with the 1st of January. We only send papers for the period for which they are paid, after which they are immediately discontinued.

We are receiving letters by every mail complaining that papers are not received, wondering what is wrong. If they would call to mind the fact that the term for which they subscribed had expired they would have no trouble in arriving at a correct conclusion in the premises. Will they not do so in future?

Gov. Shannon, we understand delivered a speech at Westport, Mo., the other day, which was decidedly pro-slavery.—*Kickapoo Pioneer*.

The Prospect still Cheering.

Not a week passes but we hear of slaveholders who have already, or are about, departing from the Territory with their slave property. Several cases have been brought to our knowledge during the last week. Let the friends of freedom in the East take fresh courage, for the victory is nearly complete. We do not deem it policy to state publicly all the facts in our possession in regard to the certain triumph of the Right in Kansas, but let the fullest confidence be placed in the statement that the ultimate result is certain. Our neighbors in Missouri express themselves strong as to the result. With an oath they declare they have defeated the Yankees, and now they may help themselves if they can. The oppressors of the American colonies, long ago, talked in a similar manner—they were defeated, and left the country in disgrace.

"Emigration is pouring into Kansas," says the southern papers, "from Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, &c., in such numbers as to completely route the Free-soilers." What are the facts? It is true the emigration from those States is quite large, and emigrants continue to arrive, and settle down with their families; but they bring no slaves with them, and instead of desiring to make Kansas a slave State, they desire to make it a free State, and come here for that purpose. They have long felt the oppressions of the slave power, seen its evil tendency, and are here to avert its effects upon themselves and their families. We have conversed with scores of these persons, and we find them almost invariably among us for the purposes above expressed. They assure us further, that the feeling is prevalent among slaveholders in the South that Kansas is secured to freedom; that there is no chance whatever for them in the race; that what little hope they had had died out; and that since the "border ruffians" made their foray upon us, and more particularly since the futile attempt of the mock Legislature to enslave us, they have given up in despair; whilst Free State men have taken fresh courage and are rushing in with their families and chattels.

Let the North take courage, and send on their pioneers. Thousands of the most valuable claims are awaiting occupants. The country is open, and is wooing the industrious and hardy pioneer from all parts of the world to her embrace. Since the danger of her pollution by the foul touch of slavery has passed away, we urge them to come in their strength and aid in making Kansas a model State. It has been said that her present population consists of fanatics from all parts of the Republic; if so we have the consolation of knowing that they are independent thinkers, and have no hesitancy in acting as to them shall seem right. They are men of peace, but prefer death, as their fathers did, to slavery.

Reduced to Serfdom.

We neglected to call attention to the election law of the Barons, which was published in the *Herald of Freedom* last week. It was first provided that those who desired to vote should each pay the sum of one dollar for the privilege.—Subsequently, after seeing the criticisms of the press upon it, and the determination of the people to refrain from the right of suffrage at the expense of their manhood, and that the act which they designed expressly to operate against the "paupers" was going to operate against themselves, they changed their tactics, and laid a poll tax of one dollar indiscriminately upon the entire population. Whether that will work more advantageously will depend upon the kind of reception the law shall meet with from the people. As much as we desire peace, we do not believe our people will submit to "taxation without representation." The whole question which gave rise to the revolution is involved in the payment of this tax. If the inhabitants of the Territory submit to it they are more abject and debased than we had believed them capable of being. It is an attempt to collect "black mail" from the independent pioneers of Kansas, and our impression is that sufficient chivalry will be found in the Territory to resist such unjust and oppressive demands.—In the barbarous ages it was the practice for one clan to collect such contributions from less chivalrous clans, and in this way the weaker party bought peace of the other; but we rarely read of a party greatly in the minority having the effrontery to lay such burthens upon the stronger. As we have said before: The Barons have been in the habit of calling us serfs, and their purpose was to enact a code of laws which if we submitted to would make us serfs indeed.

Advantages of Advertising.

Last week we inserted an advertisement in our editorial columns inquiring for a lost son. The day after the paper was out the son called at our office to get further news of his friends. He determined to start immediately to see them. Both parties had been laboring for months to get news from each other, but all to no purpose. The advertisement has brought them in connection at once.

The Herald of Freedom finds its way into every neighborhood in Kansas Territory. Those who have occasion to lay matters before the public, should consult its columns. The terms are low compared with the advantages flowing from it.

Several interesting editorial and other original articles will be found on our fourth page this week.

Candidates for Congressional Delegates.

Hon. J. W. WHITFIELD, the late Representative in Congress from Missouri, elected by imported voters from Missouri, is again the pro-slavery candidate for Congressional Delegate. He is canvassing the Territory, on strictly pro-slavery grounds, and is endeavoring to persuade the people to elect him. He is to be in this place this afternoon to address the citizens of Lawrence, and urge his claims for re-election. He is said to be a gentleman of good personal address, of fair talents, and aside from his strong pro-slavery prejudices, a very good man.—We hope our people will listen to him attentively, and learn his position from his own lips. Gen. W. is, it is said, apprehensive of being insulted; but it only shows that he is not acquainted with our people. He can say what he chooses in debate, and rest assured that no one will attempt to enforce the proscription feature upon Free State men. "Hear all sides and then decide," is the translation of a Latin maxim which the citizens of Lawrence will endorse and carry out to the fullest extent.

G. W. PERKINS, Esq., is a volunteer candidate, claiming to represent the old Democracy. His prospects are "no what," and it is needless to speak of him, further than to recall his name for reference, as it will not be known after election.

Gov. A. H. REEDER is the Free State and "People's" candidate. He has been put in nomination by the people, and will receive four-fifths of all the votes of the Territory which will be polled. Never was a nomination hailed with such perfect enthusiasm by the people, or people, as was that of Gov. REEDER. It was the spontaneous outburst of the popular will, and he will be triumphantly elected by the voters of Kansas, and will take his seat in the next Congress of the United States. Gen. WHITFIELD, we are told, "sees the end from the beginning," and is almost ready to concede that he can only hope to secure a *mileage* from the next Congress for his services to advance the interests of Kansas; that, in short, Gov. Reeder will occupy the seat he lately vacated.

The greatest effort will be necessary to extend the information by handbills, proclamations, etc., through the Territory, in time for the election. No danger need be apprehended from apathy, for the free and independent voters—as *contra-distinguished* from imported *antagonists*—are doing all in their power to get a faithful expression of the public will.

It has given us unfeigned pleasure to put Gov. R.'s name at the head of our editorial columns, and urge its support by all good and true men to freedom.—This, we are conscious, will be done without our solicitation.

Reaching.

We have repeatedly assured our eastern readers that the movement of pro-slavery men against Kansas was reacting in Missouri, and that the recoil would produce disastrous results to the "peculiar institution" in that State. Every day furnishes us with fresh information which gives increased cause for hope.—A secret organization has been established in Western Missouri, the object of which is to operate against the secret fire-eating organization of the "Platte Co. Defensive Association." It now numbers thousands of members, and is spreading like wild-fire. The "border ruffians" stand aghast at the prospects before them. The effect is operating like—

"The gun which aimed at duck or plover, recoiled and killed the owner over."

So true is this position, and so effectually is it working out the cause of freedom, that Col. LANE, when at Leavenworth on Tuesday last, was visited by gentlemen of prominence from three points in Platte county, and invited to lecture publicly upon Kansas matters; although it was well known he was laboring with all the zeal he was master of to make Kansas a free State. This is not the only evidence in our possession of the reaction which is working through Missouri. If the people of that State shall prolong the excitement, in less than ten years, they will find that their Legislature, backed by the previous action of her people, have decided upon making Missouri a free State. The instrumentalities they have been using with so much apparent effect against Kansas, are those which are to prostrate the last citadel of slavery in Missouri, if not throughout the Union.

An Honest Man.

We believe there were some honest men even in the *so-called* Legislative Assembly of Kansas; men, too, who felt ashamed and humiliated by the disgracefulness of their peers. Among others whom we have in mind is Col. COFFEE. We are assured that he opposed the barbarous legislation of that body from its inception down to the hour of its adjournment. He was a pro-slavery man from birth and education, and it was not necessary that he should play the fire-eater and desperado in order to secure the confidence of his constituents.

During the last hours of the session, after having done everything in his power to defeat the passage of the "act to prevent injuries to slave property" while it was originally pending before the Council, Mr. C. introduced a bill to repeal that portion which was the most objectionable. If we are rightly informed he could not get a second to his proposition, so his humane and philanthropic project was defeated at the outset. We take his will for the deed, and thank him for his generous promptings.

Gen. J. W. Whitfield, a candidate for Delegate to Congress, is addressing the people of Lawrence, just as we are going to press.

Kansas.

Those who fancy that Governor Shannon will have much trouble in Kansas, are greatly mistaken. We predict for him a quiet, and, under the circumstances, a pleasant administration of the stormy Governorship of the Territory. His forte as a public man is "fact," in which Gov. Reeder was constitutionally deficient, though it was more needed in his position than any other requisite making up the successful officer. Doubtless many of Gov. Reeder's difficulties with the people of the Territory grew out of little circumstances which became disagreeable and dangerous to the public peace, because he failed to possess the faculty of managing men. His talents, genius and legal abilities are more decided than those of his successor; yet, in difficulties, and more especially in merely vexatious circumstances, Gov. Shannon will prove much the more discreet of the two. He will be able to repress the illegal interference with the affairs of the Territory from any and all quarters without giving offence to the people under his charge, or to greatly mistake the man. The South only asks for a fair show in Kansas, and if the people therefore reject slavery of their own accord she will not complain or essay to "taboo" the new State.—*Washington Star*.

Gov. Shannon has shown himself abundantly with that element "fact" of which the Star mentions with so much assurance. On his way up the Missouri persons called upon him repeatedly and introduced themselves, with the remark "We are the Border Ruffians." These persons, thus demeaning themselves, were always received cordially, and at Westport, Missouri, he accepted from the hands of these "Border Ruffians" a public reception. In this he exhibited great "fact"; but his good sense taught him that he had made a mistake, and he, or his friends, caused the reception he met with at Westport to be published as occurring at the Shawnee Mission in Kansas Territory. He showed his "fact" by pledging his unequalled support to all the laws of the Barons, and an oath to enforce them to the letter. On another occasion he showed his "fact" by visiting the Wyandott Indians, and making a speech to them advocating the election of Mr. Whitfield, the pro-slavery candidate.

Were we, however, to express our opinion, we should say that he did not exhibit much "fact" at the time he refused a public reception in Lawrence, a week ago to-day, when hundreds had assembled from the country to hear from his own lips his policy.

Of Gov. REEDER, we have pursued a policy, and exhibited so much "fact" as to be to-day the most popular man in the Republic, and that by pursuing the course which appeared to him the right, without regard to the smiles or approbation of any one.

Westfall speak of this subject again.

Judge Elmore.

It has been stated that Judge Elmore, who was removed from the judgeship in this Territory by the action of President Pierce, intended to contest the right of the President to deprive him of his office. We now have his letter to Attorney General Cushing, as published in the Missouri Democrat. After noticing the alleged cause of his removal, he says:

"The 27th section of the act known as the Kansas act fixes the tenure of office of the Judges of the Supreme Court in these words, 'and they shall hold their offices for the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified.' No power is given by the bill to the President to remove, and if you will examine the tenure of office of the Governor, the Secretary, the District Attorney, and Marshal, you will see a marked difference. The power to remove all and each of these officers is expressly retained in these words, 'unless sooner removed by the President.' (See the 20th, 21st, 27th and 29th sections; pamphlet acts 1853-4, p. 224.)

I must think, if the English language means anything, that the President has not the power or the right to remove the Judges of this Territory at his will and pleasure; and, as the Territorial Legislature has deemed it right and proper to express an opinion on the subject which is contained in the resolutions herewith enclosed, I cannot consent to the action of the President, and I hereby give notice that I shall resist this action through the Courts of the country."

Pointed.

We would respectfully call the attention of Postmaster KELLEY, of Atchison, K. T., to the 32d section of an act of Congress, approved July 23, 1836, entitled "An act to change the organization of the Postoffice," &c.

"Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That if any postmaster shall unlawfully detain in his office any letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper, with intent to prevent the arrival and delivery of the same to the person or persons to whom such letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper may be addressed or directed in the usual course of the transportation of the mailing along the route; or if any postmaster shall, with intent as aforesaid, give a preference to any letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper, over another, which may pass through his office, by forwarding the one and retaining the other, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, and shall, moreover, be forever thereafter incapable of holding the office of postmaster in the United States."

A Good Nomination.

The Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania, while in session at Pittsburgh on the 5th inst., put PANSOR WILKINSON—who is now imprisoned in Philadelphia, at the instance of Judge KANE, for contempt of Court—in nomination for Commissioner of Public Works. It was a happy hit, and he will be elected by the largest vote ever given to any candidate in that State, provided the people do their duty. It is the most important office in Pennsylvania, save that of Governor, and would have been tendered to Gov. REEDER if there had been any probability he would have accepted it.

Original Correspondence.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Letter from New England.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 3d, '55.

ED. HERALD OF FREEDOM.—According to promise I again address you, and through you the readers of your valuable paper, if you choose to publish it. I write for your encouragement and the encouragement of the people of Kansas. Your paper is highly appreciated in the East; and multitudes would take it if an agent was to pass through the country to get subscribers, or if it was to be had as a penny paper. I have heard men say that they would willingly give 12 cents a number for it rather than be without it. I shall do something for you.

The free State people of Kansas have great reason to be encouraged. Since leaving the Territory I have been surprised and delighted at the feeling which everywhere exists in regard to Kansas matters. It is universal and pervades all parties. You have the strong sympathies, and will have, if necessary, the united co-operation of all the free States. The people begin to understand that the contest is between freedom and slavery generally—between Liberty, for which our fathers fought, and died, and—Despotism, the very worst kind of despotism. It is becoming generally understood in the free States that the question is not whether the negroes and their posterity in our country shall be free, or continue slaves; but whether all the unselected United States Territory shall be cursed with slavery when it is settled, and whether the States now free shall be finally subjected to the slave power. The plans and purposes of the pro-slavery people are now well understood. Their grasping, overbearing and all-absorbing course, so far, renders this issue certain, and is forcing it upon the country; and the free States are prepared to meet it. And meet it they will, in the "fact" of '73.

The Missourians will find that they have raised and are raising a storm about them that they cannot allay. When Atchison and Stringfellow, and their gang of fire-eating banditti, have gone their length—have run to the "end of their chain," by the permission and commission of the better part as well as the majority, as I believe, of the citizens of Missouri, who have had it in their power to stop them, but they would not; then the day of reckoning and retribution will come, and a fearful day it will be to them. Their whole course, and all the acts of their bodies of fire-eaters so far have been directly opposed to the interest of the cause which they advocate; and they have awakened a spirit in the people of the free States, which will not sleep till these border and their abettors are consigned to eternal infamy, and until slavery is entirely swept from this fair land. "Whom the gods have determined to destroy they first make mad." Let these bodies of fire-eaters once more invade Kansas and attempt to control the ballot box by violence, as they did at our last election, and let the residents of the Territory give them a warm reception and make them a *tool* of their assistance of *Sharp's Rifles* and other similar arguments—let blood once be shed in defense of your rights, as I trust it will be if the Missourians give you occasion, and it will not be two weeks before an army of fifty thousand or any other number necessary will be raised and thrown into Missouri, and will "proclaim liberty throughout all the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof," and abolish slavery at least in that State, and make it an example to all others that may desire to pursue a course similar to that of the Missourians. Yes, sir, Missouri, and not Kansas, will be the battle ground, and the contest will not cease until the inhabitants of that State have received the full reward of their doings—the fire-eaters, of their active opposition, of their unlawful deeds, and of their silence and connivance thereto.

The spirit of resistance is thoroughly aroused, not only among the people, but at the sacred desk and soon in the halls and chairs of learning and science; and I solemnly warn the Missourians against committing any more overt acts in Kansas which will cause it to burst out in a devouring flame. But notwithstanding, the whole people here are united and determined to resist any further aggression of the slave power, and will take a firm and united stand on the principle of "No more slave Territory and no more slave States," come what may, and will fight for this principle; yet they are peaceably disposed and do not wish the pro-slavery party to press the subject to this issue. They are willing the slave States already in the Union should manage the subject as they please within themselves, and should enjoy all the rights and privileges of independent and sovereign States; but we do not believe that our constitution or its framers ever contemplated or intended to sanction the increase of slave territory, and this they mean to resist, peacefully if they can, forcibly if they must. But they sincerely hope this necessity will not be forced upon them by the slave power. It is, however, they are prepared to meet it.

And the Missourians will find that now, in case of the peaceable adjustment of this matter, they have lost much by their unlawful and oppressive course.—The people of the free States are determined that they will not encourage and enrich such men by their trade and business. There is another route by which Eastern men can get to Kansas and the Western territories besides that through Missouri, and another city in which they can enjoy equal facilities for business as in St. Louis. They need not pass through the half of their number which might die through Iowa as mostly in the hands of Eastern capitalists, and they are hurrying forward their construction with their characteristic energy and activity, and will soon have them completed; and then a way will be open by which it will be easy to get to Kansas and the Territories as through Missouri. Many travelers and emigrants are already taking that route, and thus avoiding the terrors and insults with which they are liable to be met in passing through Missouri.

Chicago and other Northern cities are already diverting much trade from St. Louis and other towns in Missouri. This state of things will continue and increase if Missourians continue their opposition to freedom and freemen; so that in the end they will find that they have lost much more, in a pecuniary sense, than the value of all their "slave property," as they term it, besides their sacrifice of

moral principle, and loss of character, and standing before the world; and besides the hindrance thus caused to the settlement and improvement of their State, and the consequent advancement of their prosperity and wealth. Already there is a great movement talked of and planned among Eastern men and capitalists to facilitate travel and trade on Northern routes and in Northern cities; and the Missourians need not be surprised if they soon learn of the completion of plans and arrangements which will effectually cut them off in all time to come from trade and commerce with the North and East. And when Kansas and the Western Territories are settled, the western trade by which they have been enriched will be taken from them, and then in what condition, as to business, will Missouri be found? I answer, in not such a condition as she deserves to be in. And just such a condition as she has voluntarily brought upon herself by her wicked and impolitic course. These things, sir, are not mere speculations, but will be found to be sober facts.

I have lately been in Boston and other places, and from all I can learn I think there will be a very large emigration to Kansas this fall, and that of the right kind of men. Many men of capital and energy propose going out to set up manufacturing and other business there. Although the noise and bluster made by the Missourians may have kept some away, and the fearful reports of homestead men who return much better off than they went, and going, yet having found out that "barking dogs do not often bite," and having ascertained the true reason why those returned, that the fault was in the men, not the country; and finding that their assistance may be needed there in the support of freedom, they have determined to go, and this fall you will see multitudes of them there, prepared to live with, or die for, freedom in Kansas, Yours &c.,

W. A. H.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Settle in Missouri.

SOMERSET, N. H., Sept. 5, '55

ED. HERALD.—Yesterday morning I met one of our villagers who said "next Monday I start to the West—Lowa, I think," and as he supposed I was somewhat posted up in western matters, he wanted some information. I took a map and he ran his finger along the southern border of Iowa. "I told him government land was all taken up there; he said he did not want to go into the Northern part of the State, but desired to purchase a farm with some improvements for himself, and he also wanted the land cheap in the neighborhood, as his children would go with him, as he wanted them to settle near him; I told him he could buy land much cheaper across the line, in Missouri, than in Iowa; he made no reply, but running his finger along near the line wanted to know if the land was all taken up along the southern border of Iowa to its western line. I told him I thought it was, but that he could buy what he wanted in Missouri cheaper; he shook his head. What made him shake his head? Slavery was there. In the afternoon I was surprised to hear one of our best citizens, a man sixty-four years of age, accosted with—"Well uncle B, when are you off? My furniture has gone." "Gone where?" said I. "Gone to Wisconsin" was the reply. His son-in-law had gone West and made a purchase, and written back that all things were ready, and now the whole family are off. I said to the old gentleman, "you would have purchased land much cheaper in Missouri." "I don't want to go into slavery" was his reply. Some of our readers may think that I am a sort of runner for Missouri, but not so; I name that State to hear what people have to say. If we except St. Louis you could not persuade one of our people to go into Missouri, unless he was a runner for a blackleg; even our toppers want better society.

Last Friday I came across one of our house carpenters, a young man who had by diligence and economy laid up about \$3,000. He was packing up for the West. It happened that business called him West last winter, and he was so well pleased with the country that he came back and built a beautiful house which he had just built for his own residence, and with four more of his friends, from a back town, went to Illinois and purchased near Quincy. All settled in one neighborhood; and leaving one of their number to look after the property, the other four returned for their families.—One of them was a blacksmith; he said he was offered five dollars a day to go down to Arkansas and work at his trade; but it was no go with him. I said, "if you had gone West and made a purchase, and written back that all things were ready, and now the whole family are off. I said to the old gentleman, "you would have purchased land much cheaper in Missouri." "I don't want to go into slavery" was his reply. Some of our readers may think that I am a sort of runner for Missouri, but not so; I name that State to hear what people have to say. If we except St. Louis you could not persuade one of our people to go into Missouri, unless he was a runner for a blackleg; even our toppers want better society.

ONE OF 43 PETITIONERS.

Letter from Ft. Riley.

FT. RILEY, K. T., Sept. 13, '55.

FRIEND BROWN.—I write you a few lines by my friend Higgins, to call your attention to the settlement of Republican River. I accompanied Dr. Webb up for several miles, and have seen more sinners. And after traveling 800 miles in Kansas, I pronounce it the best part of the Territory now open for settlers. There is good land, good timber and good water. The streams are pure and cool, (suitable for milk,) running over pebbly bottoms, like the Eastern streams. There are many springs also, but not on every claim. The way to reach this land is to go to Lawrence, and take the Military road to Ft. Kearney, and then upland. In ten miles you come to the river, which would be twenty-five miles if followed around.—The country is beautiful and healthy. If you know of any substantial immigrants, looking for claims, send them up here. I will pilot them with the greatest pleasure. Yours truly,
AUGUSTUS WATLES.

Extreme Legislation.

The Southern press see the effect of the oppressive enactments of the Legislative Assembly, and deprecate it as the worst movement which the pro-slavery party could be guilty of. The St. Joseph Gazette, speaking of the self-styled Legislature and their laws, says:—

"This illustrious body of law-givers, adjourned on the 31st of August, after a session of sixty working days, having performed more legislation during that space of time than perhaps during the year or the wants of the people required. Most of the laws enacted were good ones, because they were fac-similes of Missouri Statutes; but whenever they deviated from a fixed standard, we find them floundering about like Mike's devil, when traversing Chaos. The Kansas slave law is a disgrace to the age in which we live—it fetters the press, suppresses the liberty of speech, and the right of every free white person of good character to sit on juries. Being unconstitutional, it is of course never to be enforced, and stand a dead letter upon the statute book. Laws which are severe—laws which arm cruelty to kill the garb of justice, open the door to crime; this, the history of the past has demonstrated and the future will illustrate. Whenever legislation is so harsh or rigorous it cannot command general approval and support, and public sympathy is transferred from justice to the criminal, for the victim to too severe a law is considered a martyr. A bad enactment may be compared to a bulldog—being so fierce he is kept constantly chained, and because he is never permitted to go at large, is of course no terror to the evildoer. We believe that Kansas Judges and Kansas juries will lean to the side of the martyr, and adopt as a motto that rule of Justinian, 'cruentum jus sanguis iuravit'—the extreme of the law is the extreme of justice."

We were visited with a fine shower last evening.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Letter from Missouri.

JOHNSON